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For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

JEALOUSY is a republican virtue —who denies it? Therefore I obey virtue when I ſuſpect the monarchy-men, who write for your paper in recommendation of public ſchools. There is a ſnake in the graſs. It is in print and for that reaſon I belive it, as my good grandmother did before me, that the ſpirit of true liberty is obſcured in the eaſtern ſtates. The proof is not only in print, but there are many other circumſtances which corroborate it. The people of thoſe ſtates are very federal—they voted unanimouſly for Mr. Adams, and they appear ready and willing, if required, to carry the laws of Congreſs into effect. If theſe are the effects of public ſchools, if ſuch an attachment to public order and to the ſecurity of property ſprings from giving knowledge, I am againſt all ſmooth ſchool projects. Reaſon condemns them, and ſo does experience—could you raiſe a *learned* mob againſt the exciſe—or would your pen and ink-ploughmen combine to oppoſe the laws of Congreſs. No, Mr. Printer, the influence of ſchools is fatal to ſuch noble efforts of liberty againſt power. The mind ſpends all its energies in thinking, and the man becomes a poor ſpiritleſs government-ridden creature. Learning nurſes ariſtocracy. It makes a diſtinction of ranks that no bill of rights can prevent, nor can any force aboliſh. We have already ariſtocrats enough, & public ſchools would make more. This is againſt reaſon. Our newſpaper writers would find their odes and eſſays in defence of liberty of no effect. Giving ſchool learning to our children will baffle the labors of all theſe virtuous writers againſt government, and no future Mirabeau will perſuade them that the wearing ſilk ſtockings or hair powder by our rulers, is a forerunner of monarchy and ariſtocracy, and that liberty will be loſt if we do not ſay *Thee* and *Thou* to the Preſident, Vice-Preſident and heads of departments — In ſhort, ignorance gives ſuck to faction and anarchy: Why, by ſetting up public ſchools, will you barbarouſly deſtroy the mother and her children? WAT TYLER.

Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

OCTOBER 6.

LISLE, Oct. 3.

Letter from Gen. Cuſtine to Gen. Biron.

Head-Quarters General, at Spires, September 30, &c.

"My dear General,

"You know, that, agreeable to the plan you adopted, I was to attack Spires, in which there were 4000 Auſtrians, or troops of Mayence, and magazines ſaid to be of ſome conſequence. I wiſhed to execute this plan as ſoon as the army I command was organized; but being prevented by bad weather, I took advantage of the firſt moment it was poſſible for me to march to collect my army at Landau. The roads, however, being ſpoilt by the rains, rendered my march very fatiguing, eſpecially that of the body which I conducted, and which was deſtined to cut off the retreat of the enemy towards Worms. Having ſet out at nine in the evening on the 29th. it was two o'clock next afternoon, when I arrived at the entrance of thoſe roads, which led from Spires to Worms and Manheim. I found the Auſtrians drawn up in order of battle [illegible] having on their right an eminence, which is above the gate that looks towards Worms, a ravine before them, and their left extended, among ſome gardens ſurrounded with thick hedges.

"I did not heſitate a moment to attack them in this poſition, and directing againſt their line a heavy fire of artillery, which proteſted my own line while forming. I marched at the ſame time upon their left four battalions, deſtined to take poſſeſſion of the eminence which commanded them. They ſoon determined to retreat within the walls of the town.—Having tried for a moment to force the gate by my cannon, I preferred, when I ſaw the ardor with which the troops were animated, the making an attempt to cut them down with their hatchets. Having propoſed this method, [illegible] being demoliſhed, and then that of the inner wall, the Auſtrians were repulſed in every quarter; but taking ſhelter in houſes, in which they formed port-holes, when our troops were engaged in the ſtreets, the enemy commenced a moſt terrible fire on them. As I, however, had taken the precaution to place at the heads of the columns ſome howitzers and eight pounders, I was enabled to rally my troops, who were at firſt a little intimidated; and ſoon after the Auſtrians thought of nothing but retreating.

"Colonel Houchard, who had been prevented by a great inundation from approaching the banks of the Rhine, has, however, been able to execute a commiſſion I gave him with the regiment which he commands, and he has taken 400 priſoners. I reſolved to purſue the enemy in their retreat, and having come up with them at the Rhine, they laid down their arms.—When in Spires they amounted to more than 4000 men. Several colours, ſtandard, cannon, howitzers, and above 3000 priſoners have been taken in this expedition—The Auſtrians loſt, beſides, a great number killed. The magazines, which we found here are immenſe.

"I cannot at preſent give you any details reſpecting them. I muſt conclude my letter, for I am ready to drop down with hunger and fatigue, having been twenty-two hours on horſeback, and the troops as long under arms.

"I cannot conclude this diſpatch, with commending the firmneſs of the ſoldiers, the patience with which they ſupported the fatigues of ſo terrible a march, the diſcipline they obſerved, and the bravery they diſplayed. I am extremely happy in having this day ſeen the cauſe of liberty triumphant. It adds to my pleaſure that I have been able to moderate and check the fury of the ſoldiers. I have the ſatisfaction of ſaying that in a town, taken by ſtorm, and where a firing took place in all the ſtreets a ſingle action has not been committed which I need to bluſh at.

[Loud applauſes.]

"It gives me great happineſs, my dear General, after having found an opportunity of inſpiring my troops with confidence, after having carried away the magazines of the enemy, and deſtroyed their forces, to be able to join you, in order to ſave the departments of the Rhine. I cannot ſufficiently praiſe the manner in which Marſhal Newingar has conducted himſelf. He executed the diſpoſitions of the infantry during that day, with a coolneſs and tranquility which muſt always inſure great ſucceſs.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

P. S. I have the honor of tranſ[illegible] to you ſomewhat an account of the ſtores and ammunition which we have taken.

Philip Equality——I can certify the truth of this, becauſe I have in my hand a copy of it atteſted by Gen. Biron.

Letter from the Miniſter of War.

PARIS, Oct. 10, 1792.

Citizen Preſident—The Convention will, doubtleſs, with pleaſure ſee, by copies of and extracts from, the letters of Gen. Cuſtine, details of his uſeful and glorious expedition; but you will learn, not without pain, that the good conduct of the troops, has been ſtained for a moment by emiſſaries mixed among the brave defenders of their country, who have attempted, with a momentary ſucceſs, to introduce among them a ſyſtem of plunder and irregularity, which appears to be [illegible] reſource, or rather the laſt conſpiracy of the enemies of liberty and equality—I hope the convention will approve the ſevere but neceſſary conduct of General Cuſtine. —The ſeverity which he has employed he thought neceſſary for the glory of the French republic.

"Gen. Dumourier informs me by letter of ſome military operations, and that to-morrow he means to ſend a ſufficient force to drive the enemy from the department of the North.

(Signed) LEBRUN."

Letter from Gen. Cuſtine to Gen. Biron.

"*Spires, Oct. 2.*

"I promiſed you ſome details, and I ſhould have ſooner diſcharged my promiſe had not the diſorders which prevailed here yeſterday and this morning prevented me—This unhappy place was on the point of being plundered, and to prevent this, as well as the like events in future, I was obliged to make an example of ſome of my men, and to employ all the rigour of military law. You will ſoon ſee two thouſand nine hundred priſoners arrive. I am going to ſend immediately to the national convention five ſtandards. Near 400 of the enemy were drowned in attempting to croſs the Rhine. Three pieces of cannon were alſo loſt, as alſo two ſtandards belonging to the diviſion of the dragoons of Tuſcany. Eight hundred men were killed: their wounds are dreadful, as they were made by our cannon ſhot fired from a very ſhort diſtance. A bank of earth permitted us to place our batteries in ſuch a manner as perfectly to command the enemies line, while ours was ſheltered from their cannon. Our batteries were erected under the ſhelter of this natural parapet, and the column deſtined to ſupport them was luckily covered by a riſing ground. We loſt, in conſequence, very few men; we had 20 killed, and 30 wounded, among whom were two officers. With regard to the magazines, I have not yet been able to learn the ſtate of them. Four hundred waggons have ſet out to-day for Landau, and it does not yet appear that the magazines are much diminiſhed.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

The miniſter of Juſtice ſent to the convention the ſeals of the ſtate in gold, with the Maces which were carried by the Mace bearers of the Chancery.

The convention decreed, "That theſe articles, as well as the Sceptre and the Crown of the ci-devant King, and other inſignia of the like kind, ſhould be broken and carried to the mint.

Letter from the Miniſter at War.

"*Paris, Oct. 6.*

"Citizen Preſident—I have received no intelligence this morn[illegible] from the city of Lille.

"General Kellerman informs me that he continues to purſue the enemy. He gives an account, at the ſame time, of the meaſures he has concerted with Gen. Dumourier, to ſecure more and more the triumph of the armies of the republic. News was eagerly expected from Gen. Anſelm, charged with one of thoſe expeditions ſo well planned under the miniſtry of the patriotic Servan.—The ſucceſs of it has been equal to thoſe in Savoy and at Spires. I tranſmit to the convention a copy of the diſpatches which I have received: they contain an account of the capture of Nice and Montalban. (Signed) LEBRUN,

Miniſter at War per interim.

Letter from General Anſelm.

"Citizen, being uncertain in what part of Savoy Citizen Monteſquiou may be at preſent, I think it my duty to give you immediately an account, that on the 28th ult. being employed in making preparations for paſſing the Var, I received different advices, ſtating, that the troops of the King of Sardinia were making diſpoſitions to retire towards Sospello on the road to Coni.

"I imediately ordered all the grenadiers of the army, ſupported by two brigades, to make ready for croſſing the Var.

"I placed myſelf at the head of this column, with which I paſſed the river, and advancing with rapidity to the city of Nice, entered it without reſiſtance. After eſtabliſhing my military poſts, my firſt care was to ſend a body of troops to attack the fortreſs of Montalban. I ſummoned the Governor, & threatened him with an eſcalade, for which I was making preparations. He then ſurrendered priſoner of war, with the whole garriſon, conſiſting of Swiſs troops. I found the artillery in excellent condition.

"Our grenadiers at preſent occupy this poſt, which is of the greateſt importance, as it will enable me to maintain my poſition in Nice, ſhould I be attacked by a very ſuperior force, and as it gives me very great advantages to get poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Ville-Franche, which I hope to take to-morrow in ſome way or other: it is defended by five pieces of cannon.

"I have found between the Var and Nice a great number of cannon, ſeveral of which have been ſpiked up in ſuch haſte, that I think it will be eaſy to make them ſoon fit for uſe. The enemy had not time to carry away the ammunition belonging to theſe guns. I am already provided with a great number of muſkets, and with ammunition and proviſion of every kind.

"I muſt beſtow the higheſt praiſes on the zeal ſhewn by the troops whom I have not yet been able to reinforce with other brigades, as I wiſhed to get poſſeſſion of Nice as ſoon as poſſible.

"I am aſſured that the enemy amunt to 8,000 regular troops, four regiments of which are Swiſs, beſides 12,000 militia, all well armed, I am in purſuit of them, but they climb the high mountains.

"I think I ſhall to-morrow plant the Tree of Liberty in the town of Nice, and in the fortreſs of Montalban: and the day after to-morrow in the town and fortreſs of Ville-Franche. I cannot comprehend the reaſons which determined the troops of the King of Sardinia to abandon with ſo much timidity ſuch important poſts, and ſuch great means of defence. It muſt have been thro' a panic terror of which I ſhall take advantage. This prevents me from

entering into farther details at preſent, but this deficiency I ſhall afterwards ſupply.

(Signed) "ANSELM."

A deputation of the ſection of Paris, called Gravilliers requeſted that the convention would ſpeedily paſs *Sentence on the KING* and complained at the ſame time of ſeveral decrees of the convention. "The men of the 10th of Auguſt, ſaid they, will never ſuffer thoſe in whom they have placed their confidence, to aſſown for a moment the ſovereignty of the people. Courage in a free people is a virtue, and we will never depart from this principle—that if it is juſt to obey the laws, it is alſo juſt to reſiſt deſpots, under whatever maſk they may conceal themſelves—We are of opinion that our intereſt requires that we ſhould make our elections by open vote."

Preſident—"Citizens, the right of petitioning is a ſacred right; but thoſe who preſent themſelves at the bar to employ it ought not to forget that reſpect which they owe to the repreſentatives of the people.—I do not mean to the people of Paris, but to the people of all France.

The National Convention acknowledge only one people, one ſovereign—that is, the union of the citizens of the whole republic. The Repreſentatives will not be compelled by threats to violate or diſcharge their duty. They know it, and they will render themſelves worthy of that confidence with which the French republic has inveſted them. They have nothing to fear, and they fear nothing from the people of Paris; and what you ſaid to aſſure them was perfectly uſeleſs. They entertain neither fear nor ſuſpicion. In ſhort, the National Convention will always hear with pleaſure the language of liberty, but it it will never ſuffer that of licentiouſneſs. It will take your petition into conſideration, and admits twenty of you to the honors of the ſitting.

The convention ordered this anſwer to be printed.

The ſection of Gravilliers proteſted the ſubmiſſion to the law, but requeſted that ſection for the future ſhould be authorized to chooſe by open vote. They were of opinion that no fear or preponderance of party could influence elections of that kind.

A great number of other petitioners were admitted on ſubjects of a private nature, and their petitions referred to the proper committees.

MONDAY, October 8.

The following letter from the commiſſioners ſent to the army of Dumourier, was read.

"*Sainte Menehould, Oct.* 7.

"Citizens, the enemy continue their retreat towards Stenay, and notwithſtanding the rapidity of their march, our troops inceſſantly harraſs them. We take great numbers of them priſoners every day; and if they had not taken the precaution to cauſe their baggage to file off three days beforehand, they would have ſaved none of it.

"We know that the miſunderſtanding between the King of Pruſſia, the emigrants and the Auſtrians, is carried to the utmoſt extent.—The King of Pruſſia, when he began his retreat, ſent for the cidevant Monſieur, and General Clairfayt, and addreſſed them as follows:—"You have both deceived me; I will ſtill extricate you from the bad ſituation in which you are, but you will remember me."

Gen. Bournonville's letter to General Dumourier, dated March, October 5. The material parts are, "The weather is very bad; I have not been able to make uſe of my infantry; they were 38 hours in going two leagues; they had no bread to eat theſe two days; we have taken 30 horſes from the enemy, two priſoners, and 121 of their ſick.

I have declined burdening myſelf with ſo great a plague; and have ſent them to their homes; if I had hearkened to the wiſh of my volunteers, we ſhould have buried them in the mud; if this diſorder continues raging, the enemy will not get back either horſes, men, or cannon; they are much in want of the former for their artillery.

"The King of Pruſſia and Monſieur paſſed this way; the former yeſterday, and the latter the day before, appearing to be very much frightened. However, the retreat of the Pruſſians is conducted with the greateſt order; the van-guard paſſed Tiern at twelve o'clock laſt night, and Grand Pre at two o'clock with ſixty carriages full of their ſick, and I let them carry the plague farther on—but am in readineſs expecting you.

BOURNONVILLE."

TUESDAY, October 9.

A debate aroſe on the decree reſpecting the emigrants; and it was finally decreed, that ſuch of them as are taken with arms in their hands ſhall be executed within 24 hours after being firſt proved to be emigrants before a military commiſſion of five perſons, to be appointed by the etat major of the army; foreigners who have quitted the ſervice of France ſince the 14th of July 1789, and joined the emigrants, or the enemy, to be treated in the ſame manner; the powers at war to be reſponſible for all violations of the law of nations by any repriſals made by the emigrants.

Extract of a letter from General Cuſtine to General Biron.

"SPIRE, Oct. 5.

"Dear General,

"The letter I received from you yeſterday and the news it contains, cauſed me to reflect deeply on our ſituation, and the means we have of doing the moſt uſeful ſervice to the public weal. The following is the reſult:

"M. Derbach, ſince the 2d inſt. has received orders to come and cover Worms and Mayence, with a body of 12,000 men. He will arrive rather late for the former, as I am poſſeſſion of it. M. Nouveigner, with a detachment, 4,600 entered it. He found 1,800 tents, and a magazine of 3,200 load of corn and ſtraw, which I directed to be moved immediately and ſent to Landau I have demanded a contribution of 1,200,000 liv. viz. 200,000 of the moſt noble Chapter, 400,000 of the Biſhops, and 600,000 of the magiſtrates.—This operation will be finiſhed before the arrival of the Count Derbach, and I ſhall alſo have evacuated Spires.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

OCTOBER 10.

A letter was read from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in which, after relating the proceedings between the French Reſident and the Council, he announces that he withdrew from Geneva on the 4th inſt. without taking leave; but remitting to the Council the note of which he ſent a copy to the aſſembly.

"In this ſtate of things (ſays the miniſter) and conſidering how important it is to prevent even yet if poſſible a rupture that might bring on a war with the Helvetic Body, the Executive Council have thought it their duty to authoriſe General Monteſquiou not to employ force, to oblige the troops of Zurich and Berne to quit the territories of Geneva, but to expoſe to them the danger of perſiſting in a reſolution, which circunſtances do not make neceſſary, and which is not authoriſed by any treaty."

The note of the Miniſter chiefy has for its object, to demand of the Geneveſe the puniſhment of the magiſtrates, who have, by their manœuvre provoked the requiſition made to the cantons of Zurich, and Berne for troops.

The Miniſter at War communicated the following extract of a letter from General Dumourier to the Miniſter at War:

Vouxiers, Oct. 9.

"Patriot Miniſter,

"I have juſt divided into two parts the army under my command in the Ardennes. The brave Kellerman, my companion in arms, and my intimate friend (notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid, done, and written, to excite animoſity between us) undertakes to chaſe from our territory the enemies who I aſſure you will never enter France again by this terrible frontier, Conſternation and ruin contribute to ruin the army of the enemy, and Kellerman will eaſily accompliſh their deſtruction. The King of Pruſſia is departed for Berlin, where his army follows him. He has had a ſhocking converſation with the two ci-devant Princes of France. He reproached them with having deceived him: he told them that they had expoſed him to be ill received in his own kingdom, and that he would remember it to them all his life. After this converſation, the truth of which I guarantee to you, the two French princes went to the caſtle of Vouxiers, from which I now write to you.

"We took ſuch quantities of equipage as to enrich our ſoldiers. Yeſterday the carriage of Monſieur was brought in. We avoid taking the waggons loaded with ſick, to ſave our army from contagion. In ſhort, I anſwer, particularly after the diverſion made at Spire, and after that which I have planned with Kellerman, that the Germans will not again penetrate into France: I ſhould be wanting to my duty of a General, if I loſt ten days in marching at the head or the tail of the columns, and if I did not on the contrary, employ them in arranging with the council all the operations which may give proſperity to our military affairs.

"DUMOURIER."

Letter from General Dumourier to the Preſident of the Convention.

"Citizen Preſident.

"The honour of the French nation has been ſullied by two battalions of the Federates of Paris. The Miniſter of War will give you account of the meaſures which I have taken to puniſh the guilty. Our liberty would be ſoon loſt, if ſuch acts were not ſuppreſſed—I ſhall deliver up to you the diſturbers unarmed—do you appoint judges for them.

"DUMOURIER."

The conduct of theſe two batralions Mauconſeil and Republican, was explained in a letter from General Chazot, commanding at Rhetel. Four Pruſſian deſerters had been taken priſoners, who, according to the report of the municipality, were deſirous of entering into the ſervice of the Republic. Theſe two battalions fell upon them in the moſt inhuman manner, and notwithſtanding the tears and ſupplications of their own General, like ruffians and butchers, cut them in pieces. The orders of General Dumourier were, that theſe two battalions ſhould be ſurrounded by the army, and forced to lay down their arms, ſtandards and uniforms. That they ſhould be forced to deliver up the criminals who committed the inhuman maſſacre at Rhetel, who, under an eſcort of 100 men, ſhould conduct them to Paris, and deliver them up to the National Convention. That the reſt of the battalions ſhould be broken—their arms and habits laid up in the military ſtore, and their colours ſent back to their diſtricts, to be by them confided to men more worthy to bear them. This meaſure was highly applauded by the Convention.

A letter from General Cuſtine was read, ſtating, that he had impoſed upon the Canons and Biſhop of Spires, who were great friends to the Emigrants, a contribution of 450,000 livres.

German account of the taking of Spires.

Official account publiſhed by order of the Electoral Court of Mentz.

"Colonel de Winkelman, towards evening of the 29th of Sept. received advice of the approach of the enemy to the number of 30,000. The Auſtrian troops and thoſe of Mentz, marched out from the city at eight o'clock at night, to defend the four gates, and remained under arms until half after ſeven the next morning. Hearing then no account of the enemy, the garriſon returned to the town, but ſcarcely had they retired, when the commandant of a patrole of horſe, who having been out reconnoitring, had loſt three of his men, rode up on a full gallop, with intelligence that the enemy were not far diſtant. Our troops reſuming then their former poſition without the walls, received about noon the French army, whom they found to amount to 17,000 men, by a diſcharge of their cannon. The canonade was kept up with great ſpirit on both ſides. The enemy's artillery was much more numerous; but as our troops were drawn up only two men deep, while the French advanced in columns, their loſs muſt have been conſiderable. At three o'clock the garriſon retired to the town through the different gates, and the firing was continued in the ſtreets with ſo much vivacity, that the infantry of Mayence eigh times repulſed the French cavalry. Notvithſtanding this brave reſiſtance, our troops were obliged to give way before the enemy, who were much ſuperior in number, and to retire through the gate called Weiſethor, towards the ford of Rheinhouſe, at about the diſtance of a league from Spires. The French purſued them thither with their whole forces, and they were then reduced to the neceſſity of aſking leave to capitulate. After a delay of forty minutes, lieut. colonels Dietrich and Fechenbach; the former in the ſervice of Auſtria, and the latter in that of the Elector of Mentz, agreed with M. Cuſtine, the French general, that the garriſon ſhould remain priſoners of war; that the artillery, arms, horſes and baggage ſhould be given up to the enemy; that the officers ſhould be ſuffered to retain their arms, horſes and effects; and that the ſoldiers ſhould not be ſtripped. After theſe ſtipulations were agreed to, the garriſon was brought back to the town, where the ſoldiers laid down their arms cloſe to the grand guard, and were afterwards lodged in the Cathedral, but the officers had permiſſion to walk about.

"Next morning, October 1ſt, all the privates, reckoning from the firſt ſerjeant of each company, were conveyed to Landau, and a declaration was made to the officers aſſembled at the Hotel de-Ville, that they would be ſet at liberty after they had taken an oath not to ſerve in the war againſt the French till an exchange of priſoners ſhould take place—having acquieſced in this propoſal, and ſold their horſes for ready money to the French, the commandant of Landau conducted them without any guard to the ford of Rhein-houſe, and permitted them to retire wherever they might think proper.

One of the Secretaries proclaimed the names of the members who are to compoſe the committee of conſtitution. Theſe were Seyes, Thomas Paine, Petion, Briſſot, Vergniaud, Genſonne, Barrere, Danton, Condorcet.——The Deputies were Barbaroux, Herault, Lanthenas, Jean Debry, Fauchet, Lavecomtrie.

Friday, October 12.

The Preſident announced a letter from General Dumourier, in which he requeſted leave to come and preſent his reſpects to the National Convention. The Convention having immediately decreed that the General ſhould be admitted, he appeared at the bar, accompanied by ſeveral of his ſtaff-officers.

General Dumourier's Speech.

"Citizen-Legiſlators,

"LIBERTY is every where triumphant: Guided by Philoſophy, it will overſpread the univerſe, and it will eſtabliſh itſelf on all thrones after having cruſhed deſpotiſm, and enlightened the people.

"The conſtitutional laws which you are about to frame, will form the baſis of the happineſs and fraternity of nations. This war will be the laſt, and tyrants and privileged orders, miſtaken in their criminal calculations, will be the ſole victims in this ſtruggle of arbitrary power againſt reaſon. The army, which the confidence of the nation entruſted to my command, have deſerved well of their country. Reduced, when I joined them on the 28th of Auguſt, to 17,000 men, and diſorganized by traitors, whom puniſhment and ſhame every where purſue, they were neither intimidated by the number, diſcipline, threats, barbarity, nor firſt ſucceſſes of 80,000 ſatellites of deſpotiſm. The defiles of the foreſt of Argon were the Thermopylæ, where this handful of ſoldiers of Liberty made a reſpectable reſiſtance, for 15 days, to that formidable army More fortunate than the Spartans, we were ſupported by two armies, animated by the ſame ſpirit, whom we joined at the impregnable camp of St. Menehould. The enemy, in diſpair, wiſhed to attempt an attack, which adds a new victory to the military career of my colleague and friend Kellerman.

"In the camp of St. Menehould the ſoldiers of Liberty diſplayed other military virtues, without which courage even may be hurtful—confidence in their chief, obedience, patience and perſeverance. That part of the republic conſiſts of a dry ſoil, deſtitute of wood and water. The Germans will remember it, their impure blood will perhaps fertilize theſe barren plains which are now drenched with it. The ſeaſon was uncommonly rainy and cold; our ſoldiers were badly clothed; were deſtitute of ſtraw to lie upon; had no covering, and remained ſometimes two days without bread, becauſe the poſition of the enemy obliged our convoys to take a long circuit, by croſs-roads, which are very bad at all ſeaſons, and which were then ſpoiled by the long rains; for I muſt do juſtice to the purveyor of proviſions and forage, who notwithſtanding the obſtacles of bad roads, wet weather, and the ſecret movements which I was obliged to conceal from them, ſupplied us with abundance as far as was poſſible; and I am happy in declaring, that we are indebted to their care for the good health of the ſoldiers. [Applauſes]. I never heard them murmur. Songs and joy would have made one take this formidable camp for one of thoſe camps of pleaſure, where the luxury of kings formerly embodied automata, for the amuſement of their miſtreſſes and children. The ſoldiers of Liberty were ſupported by the hope of conqueſt; their fatigues and ſufferings have been rewarded. The enemy have ſunk under famine, miſery and diſeaſe. This formidable army, diminiſhed one-half, are fled; the roads are ſtrewed with the carcaſes of horſes, and dead bodies; Kellerman is in purſuit of them with more than 40,000 men, while I ſhall march with a like number, to the aſſiſtance of the department of the North, and of the unfortunate and reſpectable Belgians and Liegeoiſe.

I have come to ſpend four days here, only for the purpoſe of ſettling, with the executive council, the plan of the winter campaign. I embrace this opportunity of preſenting my reſpects to you. I ſhall not take any new oath; I ſhall ſhew myſelf worthy of commanding the ſoldiers of Liberty, and to ſupport thoſe laws which the ſovereign people are going to eſtabliſh for themſelves, by you, their repreſentatives." [Loud applauſes.]

The Preſident's Anſwer.

"Citizen-General,

"THE reception you have met with from the National Convention will expreſs to you much better than I can their ſatisfaction with your conduct, and that of your colleagues, and the opinion they entertain of you. Continue to direct the courage and zeal of the army; continue to guide your ſoldiers, and brethren in arms in the path of honour and of victory; continue to ſerve your country with fidelity, and you will have new claims to the eſteem and gratitude of the republic. The Convention invites you, as well as your brethren in arms, to the honour of the ſitting."

The General was then introduced into the Hall, together with the officers who attended him, and depoſited on the table, as did alſo lieutenant-general Morton, his military deſtinations.

Lafource—"I move that the Convention will requeſt General Dumourier to give them ſome information reſpecting the letter of General Dillon."

Preſident—"General, do you know any thing of a letter written by General Dillon to the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel; and do you know what was the intention of that General in writing it? The National Convention expects ſome information from you, as the Executive Council informed them that they hoped you would be able to ſatisfy them in this reſpect."

Dumourier—"I received a copy of that letter, but I conſidered it a mere bravado, and of very little importance, eſpecially as Dillon, two days after, purſued the Heſſians with the utmoſt vigour. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is not Worth notice."

An Adjutant General of Dumourier's army preſented to the Convention the firſt ſtandard which the Emigrants had diſplayed, and which the ſoldiers of liberty had courageouſly taken from the enemy.

The Convention decreed, that this ſignal of rebellion, inſtead of being hung in the hall as a trophy, ſhould be put into the hand of the common executioner, to be publicly burnt.

After ſome other buſineſs of little importance, the ſitting roſe at 5 o'clock.

GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

The Leyden Gazette contains an account of the progreſs of the Pruſſian army on the 14th, 15th, & 16th of September, as publiſhed at Berlin.—This account, far from imitating the ſtile of the Bruſſels Gazette, never mentions the French troops with contempt, expreſly ſays—That in the various actions that took place on the 14th and 15th the Pruſſian troops were repulſed, and ſhews that altho' they always carried their point in the end, every inch of ground was warmly diſputed. To this account is ſubjoined a letter from the army of General Clairfait, dated September 26th, written in the ſame ſtile, which makes the loſs of the Pruſſians, in carrying the height before the village of Walmy 500 men, and that of the French, attempting to defend it, 1200. The concluſion of it ſhews, that the diſtreſs of the combined armies has not been exaggerated: "Since the 17th we have been under the open ſky, without tents or baggage. The weather all the while has been dreadful——conſtant and exceſſive rains, tempeſtuous winds, and cold uncommonly ſevere for the ſeaſon.—The armies on both ſides have ſuffered ſeverely; the latter ſeaſon cannot be more unfavourable for the operations of the campaign. According to all the information we receive, the enemy is ſtill more diſtreſſed than we. We are in the midſt of Champagne Pouillenſe (the louſy) a country, poor in the extreme, unprovided of every thing, without water, without wood, almoſt a deſert, and entirely abandoned by the native inhabitants. We muſt ſeek water more

...n a league from our camp; add to this, that the French have taken care to throw lime into almoſt all the wells. They make war with all the reſources not only of the military art, but of the moſt virulent hatred. It is not from the ordinary dangers of a campaign that we muſt guard ourſelves, but from treachery and perils of every kind. The tranſportation of proviſions is thus rendered uncommonly difficult, while the army muſt carry every thing along with it, the country furniſhing nothing. Yeſterday, the 25th, the enemy demanded a truce for 24 hours, which was granted, and expires at midnight.

LONDON, October 12.

Some harſh means have been uſed, it is thought, to oblige the King of Poland to ſign his abdication. Nothing but the [illegible] torture could have forced him to have acted ſo ingloriouſly. Probably the Empreſs will urge him alſo to recall the medals preſented to thoſe perſons in this country who intereſted themſelves in the Poliſh Subſcription.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland, who have been divided with reſpect to the petition to Parliament, to grant the right of elective franchiſe, are now united. The [illegible] ſpeak their ſentiments in bold language, and young Burke, for what reaſon we know not, continues their agent.

Of the truth of the Ruſſian invaſion, and the winter campaign they are to make in France, we may judge by the account of their march. It has been ſaid at Vienna, that they are paſſing through Poland, at the rate of 14 and 16 leagues a day.

A report prevailed yeſterday in ſome [illegible] circles, of tumults in Ireland between the Catholics and Proteſtants, in which much blood had been ſhed. It comes indiſtinctly, and we hope untruly; but was ſo far believed as to be at leaſt worthy of mention.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has got the moſt complete poſſeſſion of Poland, where ſhe means to ſupport a very formidable military eſtabliſhment.

The ambaſſadors from Pruſſia and Auſtria have each of them tranſmitted a note to the Elector Palatine, ſignifying that their Imperial and Royal Majeſties expected that in conſideration of the actual ſituation of the King of France, the Count D'Aſſigny, Miniſter from that Court, ſhould be ordered to retire from the Electorate. The requeſt was complied with willingly.

[illegible] The Duke of Brunſwick and [illegible] are poſted at a place called R[illegible] Verdun—a very applicable poſt for baffled tyrant.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24.

By the ſchooner Charlotte, Capt. Schanck, arrived at Charleſton on the 1ſt inſt. in three days from St. Mary's, we learn that the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, to the mutual ſatisfaction of both parties; and that the commiſſioners ſat out to run the boundary line.

We learn from Poughkeepſie, that wheat has fallen in price more than one ſhilling per buſhel.

JAMES KENT, Eſq. is nominated by a number of citizens of Dutcheſs, to ſerve as a Repreſentative in Congreſs for that Diſtrict, in the room of the Hon. Egbert Benſon, who declines.

The hon. the Legiſlature of this State, on Saturday laſt, paſſed the bill, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for eſtabliſhing and opening Lock Navigations within this State," notwithſtanding the objections of the hon. council of reviſion to ſaid bill.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec. 21.

On Wedneſday laſt died at Urbanna, in the county of Middleſex, ARTHUR LEE, Eſq. after a ſhort illneſs. The loſs of this virtuous and enlightened patriot, is no leſs to be deplored by united America, than by his native ſtate. The long and faithful ſervices rendered to his country, during her arduous ſtruggle for independence, in the alternate characters of Ambaſſador and Stateſman, are univerſally known and acknowledged.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.

The petition of Hans Morriſon and others was read, praying the renewal of a loſt certificate.

A petition of ſeveral perſons, ſoldiers in the late 4th Maſſachuſetts regiment, praying the payment of a ballance due to them from the Paymaſter of ſaid regiment, by whoſe failure they have been deprived of the juſt compenſation due to them for their ſervices, was read.

A petition of Anthony Hammil, Paymaſter of the above regiment, read on Monday, with the above petition, were referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Murray then moved that the petition of Henry Cleland Baker, preſented laſt Monday, be referred to the above committee; the Clerk entered it as "reſolved that the ſaid petition be rejected." It was moved to amend the journal by ſtriking out the clauſe, as no order had paſſed the Houſe for ſuch a reſolution. Sundry examples in point were cited from the journals, that when a motion for referring any petition was negatived, and no other motion made at that time for its being laid on the table for further conſideration, or to be referred any other way, the cuſtom was to enter the petition as "rejected." And on the queſtion being put for altering the journal in the above inſtance, it was determined in the negative.

A bill to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of a ſum of money due to Udny Hay, was reported by Mr. Benſon, and read the firſt time.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, conformable to the motion of Mr. Steele, for a return of the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates, in the ſervice of the United States. Laid on the table.

A bill providing for a reimburſement of a loan made of the Bank of the United States, was taken into conſideration.

Mr. Steele moved that the firſt ſection be ſtruck out. This occaſioned a debate.

The motion was determined in the negative, Ayes 17—Noes 34.

Mr. Madiſon then moved to ſtrike out of the firſt ſection the words "two millions," and inſert *two hundred thouſand* before the word "dollars."

The ayes and noes being demanded on this motion are—Ayes 27—Noes 26.

The Speaker voting in the negative, the motion was loſt.

A motion by Mr. Williamſon, to amend the ſection, by adding a clauſe to reſtrict the premium on the loan to 5 per centum per annum, including all charges, was unanimouſly agreed to. And then the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

The petition of Hans Morriſon and others, on motion of Mr. Hartley, was referred to the ſelect committee to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on loſt certificates, was committed.

Mr. Giles propoſed a reſolution to the following purport:—That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this houſe, a particular account of the ſeveral ſums of money borrowed by his authority for the United States—the terms on which ſuch loans have been made—the amount of the appropriations thereof purſuant to law, and the balances, if any, which remain unapplied—ſpecifying as fully as can be, the times of the commencement of intereſt on ſaid loans, and when the intereſt ſtopped on the ſums paid. This reſolution was agreed to by the houſe.

Mr. Bourn preſented the petition of Wm. Ellery, collector of the diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland, ſtating the inadequateneſs of his compenſation as ſuch, and praying an augmentation thereof. Read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. White, of the committee to whom the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, was recommitted, reported a [illegible] taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Dayton in the chair. After diſcuſſion, ſeveral amendments were made, which were reported to the houſe. The houſe agreed to the ſame, except one, which, with the bill, were laid on the table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole—the bill to aſcertain the fees demandable in admiralty caſes, and for other purpoſes, was further conſidered—ſeveral amendments were agreed to and reported, which, with the bill, were laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, informed the houſe, that this day the committee had laid before the Preſident of the United States, for his approbation and ſignature, the bill entitled, "An act for regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels."

The communication from the Secretary of War, purſuant to orders from the Preſident of the United States, received yeſterday, was called for—and being confidential, the gallery was ſhut.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

A petition of Amaſa Keys, praying the renewal of a loſt certificate, was read, and referred to the committee on that buſineſs.

A memorial from the officers of the New-Hampſhire line of the late army, ſimilar to thoſe from the officers of Pennſylvania, New-York and Maryland, was read, and laid on the table.

A petition was read from Patrick Sullivan, a ſerjeant in the late army of the United States, praying compenſation for ſervices, &c. laid on the table.

A petition of James Dugan, late of the province of Canada, was read, praying compenſation for loſſes ſuſtained by his father's family in conſequence of their attachment to the cauſe of the United States in the late war; laid on the table.

The Houſe took into conſideration the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to aſcertain the fees demandable in caſes of admiralty proceedings in the Courts of the United States.

Theſe amendments were adopted by the Houſe—other amendments were propoſed; ſome of which were agreed to, others rejected—and then the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Steele called up his motion laid on the table a few days ſince, for the appointment of a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for reducing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, &c.

Mr. Steele, in a lengthy ſpeech, enforced the propriety of adopting this reſolution. Mr. Hartley, Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Dayton, Mr. White and Mr. W. Smith, ſpoke againſt the motion—Mr. Parker and Mr. Williamſon in ſupport of it. A motion to commit the reſolution to a committee of the whole being made, ſome obſervations in favor of this commitment were made by Mr. Wadſworth and Mr. Ames. The motion was carried for a reference to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wedneſday next.

Adjourned till Monday.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE party writers have uſed the words monarchy, ariſtocracy, anti-republican, corruption, miniſterial influence, &c. till their own ears ſeem to be tired of the ſound. To relieve the dullneſs of proſe, their poet ſtrings rhymes together. He has ſerved them up hot in French—he has haſhed them into Engliſh. But the ſame ſentiments even in verſe, have become by repetition, as trite as Sternhold and Hopkins. For the ſake of variety, it is recommended to the artificers of calumny on the government, to get it ſet to muſic—Other nations have ſongs which inſpire high ſentiments of national glory—which make the people reſpect themſelves, and cheriſh the remembrance of their common dangers and efforts. The object of our party writers being to degrade the nation, and to promote the ideas of conſcious meanneſs and turpitude, of diſcord and anarchy; and their eſſays having been read and chanted to no purpoſe, it only remains to ſing them—To bring the good work about, no means ſhould be left untried—Accordingly, it is aſſerted that the Poet Laureat of the Faction is hammering out the veſſes of certain ſongs, which have a tendency to aboliſh Birth-day Odes. When the ideas they will inculcate ſhall be adopted by the people, that birth-day will not be worth remembering.

ISCARIOT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.

Engliſh papers to the 18th October, received by a veſſel arrived at Baltimore, contain intelligence of which the following is a ſummary.—The combined armies under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick, had effected their retreat as far back as Verdun. The enemies of the French Republic appear to be completely diſconcerted in the object of the campaign. They expected to have been joined by large numbers of the French, but on the contrary, few or none flocked to their ſtandard: They were promiſed ſupplies of proviſions from France, and depending upon them, they were for ſome time in a ſtarving condition. The Pruſſian magazines have been exhauſted, and proviſions carried to the invading armies proved ſo unwholſome, that ſickneſs and diſeaſe were the conſequences of uſing them. Theſe added to inceſſant rains for many weeks, were the immediate cauſes of the retreat. The French army under the command of Dumourier and Kellerman harraſſed their rear and captured numbers of their ſoldiers, and large quantities of baggage and ſtores. The ſiege of Liſle and of Thionville were certainly abandoned. The late King and Queen of France were priſoners, but it was imagined would not be brought to trial. The city of Paris and the whole nation were in a ſtate of tranquility. The national convention conducted themſelves with propriety, and poſſeſſed the confidence of the people, and no doubt exiſted that the new Republic would be eſtabliſhed, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the allied powers.

General Cuſtine of the northern French army had invaded the Imperial territories, and reduced Spires, Worms, and ſeveral other places, and taken large magazines of proviſions. Gen. Monteſquiou had completed the conqueſt of Savoy.

The unfortunate La Fayette was a cloſe confined, and cruelly treated priſoner at Weſel, in the Pruſſian territories.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia was marching an army of 30,000 men to join the enemies of France, and it was expected the Spaniards would alſo unite with them in a ſhort time.

Wedneſday laſt fifteen Chiefs and three Princeſſes, of the Wabaſh nation of Indians, arrived in town, on a viſit to the President of the United States. On this occaſion a ſalute was fired on the common by the artillery.

M. BLANCHARD's forty-fifth aerial Flight, is fixed for Wedneſday, January 9th, in the Priſon-Court, at 10 in the morning, preciſely, weather permitting.

By a late return, it appears that the number of convicts in the gaol of this city, amounts to thirty-eight only—and theſe collected from ſeveral counties.

An entertainment to celebrate *the late glorious ſucceſſes of the French Nation, the Allies of the United States*, is propoſed at OELLERS' Hotel on New-Year's Day. Such perſons as are diſpoſed to join on the occaſion, are requeſted to leave their names with Mr. OELLERS as early as poſſible.

The Inſurance Company of North-America have petitioned the Legiſlature for an act of incorporation.——A counter petition is alſo on the carpet.

The North-Carolina Gazette contains the following reflections on the unanimous vote given by the Electors of that ſtate for Gov. Clinton:—

"A reflection, on the above unanimous vote, will naturally occur to every man who is anxious to preſerve the conſtitution of the United States—and that is, that when the name of John Adams, Eſq. was offered as Vice-Preſident, the principal objection to vote for him was, that he had ſanctioned a bill which the Preſident had returned to Congreſs as unconſtitutional—And that no man who is now in the Senate, and who has not given the faireſt and moſt indubitable teſtimony of his oppoſition to that ſtrange ſyſtem of *ſecret Legiſlation*, invioliably preſerved by the Senate, ſhould ever be again elected."

LITERARY ARTICLE.

On the 10th of the preſent Month was publiſhed at Boſton, the Firſt Number of a Paper, entitled, the "*Political Courier of the Univerſe*," in correſponding *French* and *Engliſh* columns.—The principal object of the EDITOR of this paper appears to be, to give an accurate and impartial hiſtorical account of the *French Revolution*—the principles and original ſources of which are but obſcurely and imperfectly known in this country.

The detail which he gives of the final proceedings in the National Aſſembly, of thoſe of the Court of Verſailles, and of the people at Paris, gives us reaſon to ſuppoſe that the hiſtory of the revolution cannot be comprized in leſs than twenty-ſix numbers.

Of this paper the *Boſton Centinel* ſpeaks in the following manner:

"A new paper commenced publiſhing in this town on Monday laſt, called the "*Political Courier of the World*," in *French* and *Engliſh*, in columns correſponding with each other.—From the ſpecimen given in the firſt number, the public may anticipate much accurate information of the ſituation of affairs in France, and the Weſt-Indies, from this ſource. It has commenced with a ſuccinct account of the riſe of the *French Revolution*, in language elegantly correct, and ſentiments evidently impartial. The EDITOR is a man of talents; and his reſources of information, direct. In a political view the benefits of a paper conducted on this plan, are obvious; but not more ſo than the advantage to learners of French, from having the events of the times handed to them in that beautiful language, attended with an eaſy tranſlation.—It has our beſt wiſhes for ſucceſs."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Kings and nobles have been juſtly charged with a forgetfulneſs of what is due to the people. One ſpeaks of the glory of my crown, and the other, of the honor of my anceſtors—while the *ſwiniſh* multitude is deſpiſed and oppreſſed. The writings of our factious men indicate no leſs contempt for the people.—They venture to treat them as if they could not reaſon at all: otherwiſe they would not addreſs their paſſions and prejudices as they do. They revile and perſecute the tried friends of liberty; and they attempt to diſturb their confidence in government, by tales of corruption and miſmanagement, and of the ſchemes of a king-making-party too ſilly to paſs among the citizens of a leſs enlightened nation. They have been buſy more than four years making ſcarecrows, as if our country could be turned topſy-turvy by ſcaring our ſchool-boys. Their bad ſucceſs ſhould teach them that the perſons they addreſs in ſuch a puling ſtyle are come to years of diſcretion, and to be perſuaded muſt be reaſoned with.—Let any one who may be diſpoſed to try the juſtice of this remark, examine the newſpaper productions of the party, and he will allow that the moſt probable reaſon for the writers having treated the people as if they were fools, is their [illegible] are ſo.

The vindicators of the plan of the Bank tell us that the public gains thereby near a million, as a profit on its ſhares. But theſe ingenious gentlemen have ſhort memories; they forget that by the ſame plan, private ſubſcribers gain near four millions: So that as all depended on the public before the charter was granted, the public gave away four millions for the privilege of not giving away the fifth. The ſacrifice however is the more to be excuſed, as the badneſs of the bargain was never hinted at the time, and, as calumny has never whiſpered that a ſingle public man concerned in making it, has as a ſubſcriber put a dollar of the four millions into his private pocket.

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Full ſhares Bank U. S.	35	per cent. prem.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *PERSONS at a diſtance from this city who wiſh to ſubſcribe for this* GAZETTE, *are informed that the condition of* advancing *ſix months ſubſcription, or making proviſion for its being paid here, muſt be complied with, otherwiſe the papers cannot be forwarded—The Editor having been ſeverely taxed by the poſtage of Letters, requeſts the orders by poſt for the Gazette, may be ſent him free of that charge.*

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL,

A NEGRO BOY, named *Zeb*; ſlim and tall, ſixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipincot's at Bordentown on the 15th, ſaid his name was *Henry*, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magiſtrate, ſaid he was free, and that he lived on the Suſquehannah—that a perſon by the name of Abraham Prall, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar—He aſked the Juſtice for a paſs to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary—He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th of this inſtant, and then made his eſcape from him; he called his name *Peter Johnſon*—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on Staten-Iſland, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB MERSEREAU, Lieut. Col.

Dec. 29. 1aw 6w

PROLOGUE,
TO CROSS PARTNERS.

Written by GEORGE COLEMAN, junior, Esq.
Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

THIS is a Lady's piece—and after that
We need not sue for favor—*verbum sat*
John Bull, a fine, good-natur'd, honest blade is;
No milk-sop he—and yet John loves the Ladies.
What, if half taken from the French our Play,
Do not, good John, go growlingly away!
If *blunt*, in *gallantry* you yield to no man;
And tho' you damn *Mounseer*, zounds, man, don't
damn the woman:

This to plain John: and as for Master Jack,
In a green box, his coat half off his back,
What Play, or whose, he little cares, so he
Sports but his figure at the Comedy.
Too volatile to *give*; he *takes* the tone;
Jacky has no opinion of his own!
As Critics frown, or smile, look pleas'd or gruff,
Jacky is with 'em—thinks their word enough,
And cries, damn'd good! damn'd fine! damn'd
bad! damn'd stuff!

While others, more refin'd, who deign to deck
Our lower range, with towels round their neck;
Stout, high-born, British youth, who lounge
away
Three evening hours of a sultry day
In ten strip'd under waist-coats at a play:
Vacant they sit; nor praise, nor damn the scene;
Fashion is most amazingly serene!
Or else Lord Bob, to Lady Betty turns.
(Whose gentle breast for sweet Lord Bobby burns)
And breathes cold nothings of his ardent love,
Which, like his muscles, nought he vows can
move;
While o'er his forehead, to encrease her pangs,
In artificial ease, a *love-lock* hangs!

These sweet, soft swains, our drama ne'er
perplex;
Nor dread we ought from the *still softer sex*.
Woman, whose every vein with feeling flows,
In whose mild breast each kindly passion glows:
Woman, whose heart for ruder man will bleed,
Must feel for Woman, in an hour of need.

Whom fear we then?—all here success must
wish us;
And honest Gods, above, be ye propitious!
By your loud *fiats* we must sink or rise—
Great shilling and two-shilling Deities!
At once as well—none here will sure refuse
Aid to a female—and a Virgin Muse!

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their intimation to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES

Dec 5 epam

Soon will be published,
THE *SYSTEM* OF
Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the Debates of Congress. A system so easy, that any man, of ordinary capacity, may clearly comprehend it in half an hour, and soon practise it, in its fullest extent, without any further instruction, than what will be conveyed in a few pages,—the whole ART being comprised in *eighteen simple characters*, without any of those perplexing, arbitrary marks, with which the learners of other systems are obliged to burden their memory, and embarrass their practice.

Price, to Subscribers, *One Dollar*—to Non-Subscribers, a *Dollar and half*.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Rice, Booksellers, Market-street, and by
JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street.
Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No. 34, between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,
Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.
Enquire as above.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Between William Shipley Complainant, John Meng and others Defendants. } *December 1st*, 1792. In the high Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey.
Present,
His Excellency the Chancellor.

THE Complainant having filed his bill of Complaint against the Defendants in the month of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and in the said Bill of Complaint did among other things set forth that the said Complainant being seized in his Demesne as of fee of and in a certain Tract of Land, said to contain nine hundred and thirty acres, situate, lying and being in the township of Hardwick in the county of Suffex in the State of New-Jersey, did on the first of March seventeen hundred and eighty-five, bargain sell and convey the same in fee simple unto John Meng and John Henderson of the city of Philadelphia, William Goodwin and John Town, for the consideration of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver—That on the fifth day of the same month of March the said feoffees above named did execute unto the said William Shipley a Deed of Mortgage in fee simple of the said Tract of Land to secure the payment of the said sixteen hundred pounds, with the lawful interest which might thereon accrue—That in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six the said John Meng and William Goodwin did become Bankrupts within the intent and meaning of the acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and such proceedings were had against them that in the same month they were duly declared Bankrupts; and that they the said John Meng and William Goodwin did in some short time afterwards convey and transfer all their estate both real and personal, and particularly all their right and title to the premises above mentioned to John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins all of the city of Philadelphia, subject to the Mortgage so as aforesaid given to the said Complainant.—That the said John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins soon after bargained, sold and conveyed all their Right and Title of and in the said Tract of Land unto Benjamin Town of the city of Philadelphia, and John Town, subject to the Mortgage aforesaid—That on the eighteenth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-five, the said John Town and Benjamin Town did execute another Mortgage to the said William Shipley for securing the payment of twelve hundred pounds in certain installments—That in the month of January seventeen hundred and eighty-six, John Town did bargain and sell in fee simple all his Right and Title to the said premises, to the said Benjamin Town, subject to the Mortgages aforesaid—That in the month of February seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the said Benjamin Town did convey all his Right and Title to the said premises, to John Field and Curtis Clay of the city of Philadelphia, upon certain Trusts unknown to theal Complainant—That said Benjamin Town the soon after became Bankrupt, and in pursuance of the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did convey all his estate real and personal to a certain Robert Ralston—That John Henderson did also in the month of September seventeen hundred and eighty-seven become a Bankrupt, and under the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did assign and convey all his estate real and personal to David Lenox, George Hughes, Matthew Clarkson, Peter Baynton and Richard Bache—And the Complainant doth in and by his said Bill, pray that those having Right to the said Estate may be decreed to pay him what is due on the said Mortgages, or that the equity of Redemption be foreclosed by the Decree of this Court.

And now upon opening this matter this day by Richard Stockton, Esquire, being of the complainants counsel—it appearing to the Court that the said defendants do reside in the State of Pennsylvania, without the jurisdiction of this Court; and it appearing further to this Court that writs of subpœna have been taken out according to the course of this Court, that the said writs of subpœna have been duly served upon the said several Defendants upwards of one year from this day; and that none of the said Defendants have caused his or their appearance to be entered in this Court to the suit of the said Complainant: It is therefore ordered by his Excellency the Chancellor, that the said Defendants cause their appearance to be entered to the suit of the above Complainant according to the rules of this Court in two months from this day, or that the Plaintiffs bill be taken pro confesso agreeably to the directions of the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided. —The Complainant having notice and making publication of this rule as in and by the said act of the Legislature is provided.

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Chancellor.*
December 1st, 1792. *ep 3w*

BOWEN's EXHIBITIONS OF
Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-street.

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full stature—among which are Likenesses of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and several beautiful young Ladies of different States, etc. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, consisting of twelve female Figures, making their observations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or the Bank of the United States.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.
December 12th, 1792. *cp 2m*

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white boots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting at the same place, on Tuesday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German Newspaper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.
Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,
Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

JOHN GOULD,
HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former customers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

For Sale, at No. 34, North-Fifth-Street,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Vessels; including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous matter as any ever published in America. Perhaps no one work are so many valuable [illegible] ing the history of this country. [illegible] His Excellency the President [illegible] has declared of it, that "[illegible] plan has never been undertaken in America, [illegible] one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. [illegible] 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies. Price 6/6.

7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen. Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers [illegible] have seen nothing on these subjects more [illegible] more perspicuous, or more generally useful."——N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of

16. G[illegible] lla do[illegible]arden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/---plain, six dollars.

18. Devout [illegible] quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries or to sell again.

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, [illegible]

A further Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Machie* & Co. or any other person, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackson*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greatest part of which said Notes have been paid to said *Thomas Machie* & Co. in proof of which the subscribers have the deposition of Mr. *Jasper Mauduit Jackson*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illustrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertised in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a sufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS. } Executors.
Wilmington, (N. C.) Aug. 1, 1792. (12m9m)

THE EDITOR—TO HIS SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Arrearages of Subscriptions for this Gazette have been for a long time accumulating. The [illegible] of collection are great and intricate, and have annually amounted to MUCH MORE than the receipts for subscriptions; the consequence must be obvious. The Editor has no other resource than these arrearages, to discharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in prosecuting the publication.

He is therefore necessitated to repeat his application to those who have received subscription money on account of the Gazette, and those who have not paid what is due, to make remittances as soon as possible. On these receipts, the continuation of this Gazette, on the plan of an extensively circulating paper is absolutely suspended.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

002920